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FAMINE CAMPAIGN ROUND UP

(Prepared for the use of U.S.D.A. State Emergency Food Managers in carrying out a coordinated famine emergency program in their States.)

WE CAN-- IF WE WILL, HOOVER DECLARES

Herbert Hoover, reporting to the American people on his world survey of the food situation, extended a ray of hope for "mastering" the famine crisis -- "if we can succeed in persuading every man and woman, every nation to do their utmost."

The former President pinned this hope mainly on these three appeals:

- ** Still more intensive conservation of breadstuffs and fats in North America. "I earnestly hope that every American will remember that an invisible guest sits with him at every meal."
- ** "We have need that every farmer must bring every grain of cereal to market."
- ** Still further cooperation by other nations. Mr. Hoover, at the request of President Truman, will visit the Latin-American states to consult with them in the near future.

Mr. Hoover made his first report to the nation since his return at a meeting in Chicago, May 17, under the auspices of the Famine Emergency Committee.

In calling for still greater sacrifice and effort by the more fortunate peoples, Mr. Hoover declared: "Hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000

"Hunger is a silent visitor who comes like a shadow. He sits beside every anxious mother three times a day. He brings not alone suffering and sorrow, but fear and terror.

"He carries disorder and the paralysis of government, and even its downfall. He is more destructive than armies, not only in human life but in morals... But we can save these people from the worst, if we will."

He made a special plea that more be done to feed the children of hunger-ridden lands. "Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children. It is not too late to stop this most costly retreat and its debacle of endless evil."

(A COMPLETE TEXT OF MR. HOOVER'S CHICAGO SPEECH IS ATTACHED.)

WHY FEED GERMANY AND JAPAN?

To those who criticize feeding enemy nations who fought us and committed "immeasurable crimes," Herbert Hoover has this answer:

"Let me say that to keep 500,000 American boys in garrison among starving women and children is unthinkable. It is impossible because, being Americans, they will share their own rations with hungry children; it is impossible because hunger brings the total destruction of all morals; it is impossible because of the danger to American boys of sweeping infectious diseases which rise from famine.

"It is unthinkable because we do not want our boys machine-gunning famished rioters. It is unthinkable because we do not want the American flag flying over nationwide Buchenwalds."

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ANDERSON ANNOUNCES PROPOSED 1946-47 WHEAT PROGRAM

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has followed this wisdom by announcing the general outline of a program for the distribution of U.S. wheat during the 1946-47 marketing year which begins July 1.

The program is based upon preliminary estimates of around one billion bushels for total 1946 wheat production in this country. It makes an initial estimate of the probable distribution of this crop among domestic users and foreign claimants, and outlines the control measures which are believed necessary to carry out the program.

On the basis of a one billion-bushel crop, and a very low carryover of old wheat, the total supply for 1946-47 will be considerably lower than that available during the year just ending.

Present plans, based on what is known now about prospective wheat production and estimated requirements, call for the following approximate distribution and use of wheat during the 1946-47 marketing year.

- ** Continued savings of 25 percent in the amount of bread and wheat products eaten in the United States in order to reduce the use of wheat for food to about 450 million bushels, compared with around 500 million this year and 559 million in 1944-45.
- ** The recently announced increases in grain and feed price ceilings, in addition to direct controls on the use of wheat for food, is expected to result in sharp reductions in the amount of wheat fed to livestock. Wheat feeding should be held to around 150 million bushels, or half of the total for each of the last two years.
- ** About 85 million bushels for seed, about the same as this year and the minimum needed to keep up full production.
- ** A couple of million bushels for industrial uses, compared with 20 million this year and 82 million in 1944-45. No wheat for brewing or distilling.
- ** It looks now as if the wheat available for export during the 1946-47 year will be about 250 million bushels -- one-fourth of our crop, but less than the heavy exports this year.
- ** Carryover of around 140 million bushels in July, 1947. This would be some 60 million more than the estimated low total of only 80 million bushels to be carried over this summer, but it is far below the 281 million a year ago, or any recent average.

Feeding of wheat to livestock must be greatly reduced in order to make possible the outlined plan of distribution. Other phases of the wheat program planned now in the light of present information include:

1. Advising foreign claimants that, on the basis of present prospects, not more than 250 million bushels of wheat will be available for all exports from this country during the year ahead.
2. Continuing the 80 percent flour extraction during the 1946-47 marketing year.
3. Limiting the wheat used in the manufacture of flour for domestic use to the quantity required to produce 85 percent as much flour as was distributed for domestic use in the corresponding month of 1945.
4. Amending War Food Order 144 to provide that at least one-half of all wheat delivered to an elevator by a producer must be offered for sale to the elevator, instead of all of it being held in storage for the producer; also providing that one-half of all the wheat which is purchased from producers by country elevator operators, merchandisers or other commercial buyers must be set-aside for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation. This provision will remain in effect until the Government has enough wheat from the 1946 crop to cover the export requirements of 250 million bushels.

5. Asking the Office of Defense Transportation to issue an order prohibiting the shipment of wheat out of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Louisiana, except for export or by special permit. The objective will be to save transportation. Without the order, early wheat from this area might be drawn off into other areas of the country only to have to be replaced later by shipments back from these other areas.

6. Placing further limitations on the use of wheat by feed manufacturers, as soon as the feed grain situation improves.

7. Continuing the War Food Orders which prohibit the use of wheat and wheat products in the manufacture of beer and alcohol.

8. Continuing the voluntary conservation program, including reduction in the weight of bread loaves and rolls.

Wheat inventory provisions will not be applied to the 1946 crop unless inequitable distribution makes such action necessary.

Details of the different provisions of this program will be announced as they are developed and approved in the light of the situation at the time.

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USDA URGES POULTRY CULLING

Following the steps taken recently to encourage movement of grain for shipment abroad, the Department of Agriculture is urging the nation's poultrymen to cull non-productive birds more intensively to reduce production costs of both eggs and meat chickens.

The higher ceiling prices placed in effect on corn, wheat, and other grains and proteins to make more available for direct human consumption do not permit feeding "boarders" in the average farm poultry flock, it was pointed out.

The goal sought for the rest of May and through June is the culling of about 55 million non-producing or low-producing birds from farm laying flocks in the United States. This represents about 15 million more birds than were culled in May and June last year and about two-thirds of the total number culled from May through August.

Since the average hen normally consumes 4 to 5 pounds of grain a month, the grain that could be saved might amount to as much as 250 million pounds -- a big contribution to food supplies for humans.

From the farmer's viewpoint, careful culling of the laying flock now, to rid it of non-producers or low-producers, will lower his cost of egg production.

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FARMERS ARE DELIVERING WHEAT FOR FAMINE EMERGENCY

Farmers are moving "mercy" wheat and lots of it under the Government's certificate-bonus purchase program.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson reported May 13 that 23,447,000 bushels had been moved under this plan up to May 9. Deliveries nearly tripled during the preceding week.

Unofficial reports indicate that farmers have delivered another 15,000,000 bushels or more since May 9.

The Secretary announced that deliveries of corn under the bonus purchase program totaled 31,178,000 bushels. This program was ended May 11. The bonus corn is to be used for export in the form of whole corn and corn products and also for essential uses in this country.

Saturday, May 25, has been announced as the closing date for farmers to deliver wheat and collect the bonus of 30-cents a bushel. The certificate feature --- under which farmers can receive a contract of sale and wait to select a prevailing market price anytime before next March 31 --- continues beyond May 25.

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WHEAT -- FROM A KANSAS FARM TO POLISH PEOPLE

This is an account of a typical journey for wheat grown in the United States used to feed starving peoples abroad.

Let's take the wheat grown on the farm of George Sanders, who lives about 5 miles south of the town of Meade (population 1,230), Kansas.

Immediately after harvesting, the wheat went into Sanders' grain storage bins -- and when the call came for more wheat, he took it up to the country elevator at Meade and sold it.

From the local elevator, the Sanders wheat -- along with wheat brought there by his neighbors -- was shipped to a big terminal elevator at Kansas City. This particular shipment from the local elevator was 3 carloads.

At the Kansas City terminal elevator, the wheat passed into the ownership of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal agency which purchases wheat for UNRRA and other exports. (Under the 30-cent bonus plan, CCC acquires ownership at the local elevator.)

The CCC, the terminal elevators and the railroads got together and made up a solid "wheat train" at Kansas City. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. (B.R.I.) hauled it to Galveston, Texas -- dockside.

Title to the wheat passed to UNRRA when it got to dockside and was ready for loading on the ship "Worthington Victory." Other wheat also was loaded aboard the "Worthington Victory" which left the Port of Galveston with clearance papers for GDYNIA, Poland. The ship sailed around Florida northward and then over the northern great circle route, through the North Sea and into the Baltic Sea enroute to Gdynia.

As soon as the ship docked at Gdynia, Polish government officials -- with UNRRA representatives -- boarded the ship and took title to the cargo of wheat. Polish stevedores unloaded the "Worthington Victory" and put her precious cargo on Polish trains, trucks -- or any other mode of transportation which could haul wheat to flour mills.

Working with the Polish government in the wheat crisis is a national Polish cooperative called "SPOLEM." The Kansas wheat was transported to SPOLEM mills at Danzig, Warsaw, and several other places in Poland. In addition to its mills, SPOLEM also has a widespread system of warehouses and wholesale houses. The flour from the mills is distributed through retail outlets again, with every form of transportation being used, since the Polish transportation system still suffers badly from the war.

The hungry Polish citizens meet the Kansas wheat as bread or flour in the retail stores of SPOLEM. Each day, the citizen may take his ration book -- plus about a cent (if he has it) -- and obtain a little less than half a pound of bread (or flour equivalent) -- 203 grams daily. At least that was the Polish ration in mid-May of this year.

So the wheat from the farm of George Sanders near Meade, Kan., is now keeping people alive in Poland. The average UNRRA ration in Poland is about 1,085 calories, including 650 calories in bread grains.

UNRRA observers work closely with the Polish government to make certain that Jan Lubormirski, the average man of Poland, gets this daily life-giving ration.

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"IF WE HAVE OUR CAKE, OTHERS CAN'T EAT"

A mammoth strawberry shortcake -- 12 by 15 feet and weighing 5,000 pounds -- will in spirit feed the hungry mouths of Europe. The cake was to have been the principal attraction of the Lebanon, Oregon, Strawberry Fair, resumed after a wartime recess.

But L. L. Arnold, Manager of the Fair Committee, wired Secretary Anderson that his committee would forego the cake in the interest of conserving the wheat flour, shortening, sugar, and other ingredients which are needed for shipment to famine areas.

Saved by sacrificing the cake were 500 pounds of sugar, 325 pounds of flour, 120 pounds of shortening, 1200 eggs, and lesser items totaling 5,000 pounds. Mr. Anderson praised the action and said: "If we have our cake, others can't eat."

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

"When it comes to feeding people, we must face the fact that several times as many people can be fed directly with grain as can be fed if the grain is converted into livestock."

--- Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

"I'll see the 85 and raise it 5. I'd make it 90," --- UNRRA Director LaGuardia, using a poker game term for his reaction on proposals to raise the extraction rate of flour from 80 to 85 percent.

"Armies can give no assurance of security if the chill of starvation overtakes continents and reduces the populations to the level of the Dark Ages."

--- Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State.

"I estimate that as a result of war, mass killings, vast enforced migrations and famine, there are today no less than 11,000,000 orphans and half-orphans in Europe." --- Maurice Pate, who accompanied Herbert Hoover on his food mission to Europe.

"Do we know that starving men are the first and sharpest tools for the dictator who feeds them?"

--- Cardinal Spellman, Catholic Archbishop of New York.

"These world production prospects (for wheat) are encouraging but they give us no cause at all for optimism regarding the world wheat supply." --- Robert H. Shields, PMA Administrator.

FAMINE NOTES FROM ABROAD

Latest reports on famine conditions received by UNRRA include these highlights:

Italy -- The worst locust plague in Sardinia history, reported to be four layers thick and two and one-half miles wide and 30 miles long, is marching in the direction of the island's crop lands, leaving a barren waste behind it. "Unless this menace is checked by July," said an UNRRA dispatch, "the plague of locusts may completely extinguish plant and vegetable life on the island, rendering existence there impossible for man and animals."

Greece -- Bread rations in Athens are reported as 256 grams per capita daily. Other rations of UNRRA foods (foods not supplied by UNRRA are not under rationing or price control) were as follows: 16 grams of sugar, 15 grams of meat or 30 grams of meat and vegetables or 30 grams of dried fish per day per person. The total caloric value of the UNRRA ration is now between 638 and 1,051 calories daily. Special groups, such as children, expectant nursing mothers and tubercular outpatients, get about 600 calories in extra rations.

On the whole, the agricultural outlook is as good as could be expected, considering the enormous handicaps. With an anticipated wheat crop 80 percent of pre-war, providing the weather is favorable, other food crops are expected to show a similar upturn.

Albania -- An UNRRA observer found a mother and four children living in one room with no furniture except wooden boxes and disused pots. This family subsists entirely on a social assistance ration of 7-1/2 kilos of UNRRA grain a month and the milk from three goats. The three-year-old baby looked to be a year and a half old and showed all the symptoms of severe malnutrition.

Yugoslavia -- At a Sarajevo clinic, more than 50 percent of the children under five give evidence of vitamin deficiency, especially in the unhealthy condition of their gums. Local physicians in Slovenia and Bosnia report similar conditions among children. A town doctor in the latter province reported scurvy in school children badly in need of fruit juices that are only available through UNRRA. Bone tuberculosis and scrofulosis, never common in Slovenia before, have made their appearance.

Czechoslovakia -- UNRRA mission chief Peter Alexejev transmitted a letter from Minister of Food Vaclav Majer which stated that, thanks to UNRRA, there was no imminent danger of starvation in Czechoslovakia. However, consumption of food is down to an irreducible minimum and large imports of bread grains will be needed to carry the rationing through to harvest time. Every effort is being made to increase grain collections from farmers, and the flour extraction rate for all grains has been raised to 85 percent.

While actual starvation has been fended off, there are definite indications of malnutrition, evidenced in children especially, who exhibit inertia and reduced resistance to disease.

Poland -- In addition to restrictions on food consumption effected by the Government earlier in the spring, new measures have been taken to conserve the country's dwindling food supply.

The new restrictions include three meatless days a week, reduction of meat portions to 3-1/2 ounces on the other four days, and closing of all meat-canning factories on the meatless days. Further restrictions limit the use of higher grades of bread and flour to hospitals, convalescent, childrens' and nursing homes.

Last month severe grain conservation orders were given, increasing the extraction rate of rye and barley, prohibiting the feeding of grain to animals and forbidding the use of grain by breweries.

Bread rations are becoming increasingly spasmodic throughout the country. Only about 4,000,000 people currently are getting guaranteed bread rations and 2,500,000 hitherto dependent on the free market for food purchases are faced with a breadless diet unless imports of bread grains can be stepped up.

20,000 tons of this year's seed grain has been diverted to human consumption. The diversion of seed grain would reduce spring plantings in Poland by 242,000 acres -- and lose production of 100,000 tons of food grain.

Sporadic bread strikes were already occurring among essential workers on railroads, on the docks, and in the mines.

Austria -- UNRRA nutritionists visiting Lainz Hospital, Vienna, were shown hunger victims and tubercular patients. The Vienna health office stated that for the whole year 1945 there were 27,095 reported cases of tuberculosis, and for the first three months of 1946 there were 28,290 reported cases. During March, 30 percent of the cases suffering from starvation diseases died before hospital treatment could save them.

Philippines -- Frank S. Gaines, chief of the UNRRA mission to the Philippines said that an acute food shortage seems likely within 90 days, with rice output 40 percent under the prewar figure.

A private Philippine War Relief Mission worker said 10,000 people already had died of starvation, mostly in the northern Luzon Mountains, and "50,000 more face the same grim prospect unless relief comes and comes quickly."

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HOOVER REVISES ESTIMATES OF NEED -- SUPPLY GAP

Former President Herbert Hoover has cut down his estimates of world cereal needs and boosted his estimates of probable supplies for the May-September period of this year.

In a report to President Truman upon completion of Mr. Hoover's globe-circling survey, Mr. Hoover estimated that the gap between needs and supplies for the five-month period is 3.5 million tons instead of the previously estimated 11 million tons.

In estimating needs of stricken world areas, Mr. Hoover stated that "these programs represent a considerable reduction from the hitherto stated requirements of the various Nations."

He added that the amounts in most cases have been agreed upon by the governments involved, but pointed out that in China "our program is less than minimum need but is all, or more, than can be transported inland to the famine areas."

Total requirements as now listed are:

Europe	8,390,000 tons
Latin America	1,000,000 tons
South Africa and New Zealand...	198,000 tons
Middle East	100,000 tons
Indian Ocean area	2,886,000 tons
Pacific Ocean area	<u>1,910,000 tons</u>
Total.....	14,484,000 tons

Increases in supplies are seen possible "through development of certain new sources of supply," by added loans of cereals from early-crop countries, substitution of other cereals for wheat and rice, and as a result of conservation to date. The estimate of supplies follows:

From --	United States.....	4,220,000 tons
	Canada	2,300,000 tons
	Australia	992,000 tons
	United Kingdom	200,000 tons
	Argentina	2,375,000 tons
	Brazil	200,000 tons
	Other Western Hemisphere States..	40,000 tons
	Burma	75,000 tons
	Siam	195,000 tons
	Russia to France	300,000 tons

In addition to the supplies above, the Hoover report figures on a "possible" 1.5 million tons from such sources as Indo-China, Iraq, Egypt, and Siam.

The report observes that the quantities provided by UNRRA are about 20 percent of the world's cereal needs, whereas the remainder is being financed by the importing countries.

HOW WELL WILL U.S. EAT IN 1946?

Although the winter wheat harvest may be 80,000,000 bushels less than last year, the average person in the United States is expected to eat more food in 1946 than for any previous year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts per capita supplies for the year at 14 percent above the 1935-39 prewar level and surpassing all past records.

Total U.S. food production this year is now estimated at one-third above the 1935-39 average and only slightly less than the record outputs of 1944 and 1945.

The winter wheat prospects fell off 88 million bushels during April but the estimate of nearly 743 million bushels would still be 20 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average production. Weather conditions for seeding spring wheat have been good, the USDA crop reporting board stated.

Commenting on prospective 1946 food supplies, BAE estimates that U.S. civilians will receive "substantially more" of the supply than they did in 1945. The military share will drop from 13 to 3 percent and the share for exports will increase from 6 to 8 percent.

Despite reductions in civilian supplies of meats, fats, sugar, and grain during the next few months, we should have an average diet of 3,000 calories a person this spring and summer, BAE says. For 1946 as a whole, this diet is expected to average 3,300 calories, the same as in the 1935-39 prewar years.

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SPUDS NOT FATTENING

The potato's reputation as a fattening food is entirely unjustified, according to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A medium-sized potato provides about 100 calories toward the day's energy needs. About the same number of calories are in a serving of green peas or sweet corn. Lima beans have more. There are 100 calories in a thick slice of bread, or in two thin slices. It is the company that potatoes keep -- generous helpings of gravy, butter, or margarine -- that makes the calorie totals soar.

Although potatoes alone are not fattening, there is still a sturdy staff to lean on for food value, says BHNHE. The solid 20 percent of the potato includes protein of good quality, starch, iron, and other important minerals, as well as some B vitamins and vitamin C.

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:	NEWS DEVELOPMENTS
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There is a "grim possibility" that history will record that "the first full year of peace, 1946, brought more death, more disease, and more suffering to humanity than all the terrible years of war," Herbert Morrison, president of the British council, said in Washington on May 15.

"The real deep-down problem is not strictly a food problem at all," he explained. "It is a PROBLEM OF HOW PEOPLE WILL BEHAVE about food as producers, as distributors, as transporters, and as consumers."

He said that people will not die because there is not enough food to go around but because "we are short of the will to get the right shares of it into the right mouths at the right time."

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The German civilian administration on May 16 cut food rations for Germans in the American zone of occupation from an approximate 1,275 calories daily to 1,180 calories. The reduced ration will become effective May 27.

A cut in bread ration by one-third is the principal decrease which has been only partly compensated by increases in the rations of fat, cheese, and skimmed milk.

The reduction was the first action taken under responsibility recently turned over to German officials. Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, has approved the action.

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Ukraine faces a serious crop failure unless there is rain within the next 2 weeks, two UNRRA representatives reported in Moscow on May 16. A drought is affecting winter wheat which normally makes up 30 percent of the Ukrainian harvest. Dust is beginning to blow.

Spring plantings in Ukraine are about 80 percent of normal compared with the 50 percent of normal last year. Lack of tractors and horses handicapped seeding of grain.

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Twenty percent of the 50 MILLION POUNDS OF GRAIN that the distilling industry is undertaking to collect for distribution to UNRRA for the starving populations of Europe, has been assembled, Lester E. Jacobi, president of Schenley Distillers Corporation, has announced.

BREAD WILL BE RATIONED in all large urban areas of South Africa, it was reported from Capetown May 14. The daily ration will be eight ounces of bread, or six ounces of oatmeal, or $19\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of meal.

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From the Caribbean on board THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the commanding officer, Capt. H. E. Regan, reported that 25,000 sailors aboard are eating well, but with menus altered in keeping with the country's food conservation program.

The ship's bakeries are saving 300 pounds of flour daily by trimming one-quarter of a pound from 1,200 loaves of bread. Three hundred pounds of butter are conserved each day by providing substitutes, such as jams and applebutter.

The sailors still eat meals averaging between 3,200 and 3,400 calories daily.

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The Argentine Government offered May 12 to ship 100,000 tons of wheat immediately from BUENOS AIRES TO GREECE. The dispatch said the Greek economic council would announce shortly whether it would accept the grain.

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A "Dollar-a-Pound" CLUB has been formed by the Famine Emergency Committee of New York. Purpose: To improve the health of over-weight persons here and save the lives of hungry people overseas.

The committee made public this initiation vow:

"My doctor says that I may pledge myself for the duration of the world famine crisis to eat less wheat, fats and oil products and lose a pound each week until my weight becomes normal. I will contribute one dollar EACH WEEK THAT I FAIL TO LOSE A POUND to the Famine Emergency Committee of N. Y."

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Engineers of UNRRA will tackle the job of forcing the mighty YELLOW RIVER BACK TO ITS NORMAL COURSE by July 1, in order to reclaim 2,000,000 acres of China's most fertile land.

The engineers will lead an army of 100,000 laborers to bring the land into production of food for China's starving millions.

To bend the Yellow River back it will be necessary to rebuild a mile-long gap in the dikes in Honan Province, one of the worst of the famine areas. It is reported that 33 million persons are existing on an inadequate diet there — with 7 million on the verge of starvation.

If the engineers succeed in their task, the reclaimed land would produce 20 million bushels of wheat and rice before next winter.

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Mayor O'Dwyer of New York has issued a food-conservation proclamation CALLING UPON NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS to refrain from eating bread, pies, cakes and pastries on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week. In proclaiming the three "wheatless days", Mayor O'Dwyer declared that New Yorkers have never been lax in efforts to aid suffering humanity, without thought to race, creed or color.

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JAPAN'S FOOD STOCKS are at their lowest, with rice stocks in Tokyo down to three days' supply, an economic journal reported May 14.

Tokyo has on hand food supplies for 3.3 days, Yokohama for 2.1 days, Kyoto for 2.9 days, and Kobe for 7.7 days.

The magazine gave a hopeful picture of the wheat production, declaring that Japan could reap 60 to 70 percent of the normal crop despite lack of fertilizers, heavy rainfalls, and belated snow in March and April. This figure contrasts with the average 48 percent of normal crops in six European countries -- Yugoslavia, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy and Greece.

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Local Initiative

Utah -- Two Greek girls, one of whom had been in Greece recently, were featured speakers during Utah's "Food Conservation and Home Garden Week."

North Carolina -- One county is taking a stern hand with its teachers. "A very strict meeting has been held with all teachers," says the report, "and every rule of the Emergency Food Program is to be carried out in Stokes County schools." Wayne County's garden goal this year calls for at least one uncommon vegetable, one row of small fruit, and at least one fruit tree set out.

California -- Students in San Bernardino County are writing letters to their parents from school, calling upon them to conserve food. Other school activities include classroom discussion on the social aspects of failure to meet European food needs, re-opening of a high school cannery to the public, and revision of cafeteria menus.

Oregon -- Radio angles included an interview with a couple who had spent three years in a Japanese prison camp. One Oregon County arranged for a local warehouse to send out its trucks to pick up small lots of wheat.

Mississippi -- Mississippi recently analyzed its weekly reports from county program managers, and promptly sent four of them letters of commendation. Fourteen others were sent suggestions on how to improve their campaigns.

District of Columbia -- Each school has done its own duplication of a sheet, "What I Can Do to Assist in the Food Conservation Program," in order to furnish copies to all of the city's 90,000 pupils.

Connecticut -- The State Nutrition Committee is instructing Red Cross volunteers in contact work with restaurants and hotels.

Texas -- Reports that it "probably will go well over its quota of one-half million bushels" in the wheat drive, with wheat coming in from districts "where we didn't realize there was any remaining."

Idaho -- The public library in Idaho Falls has the "Famine Campaign Roundup" and other materials on hand in its reading rooms.

Utah -- A past national president of the Lions Club has prevailed upon 52,000 members of the service group to eat no bread at their luncheons.

Wyoming -- Reports that housewives in one area are donating waste fats to a hospital fund.

Delaware -- Papers are running ads which say, "If You Want More Soap, Keep Turning in More Used Fats."

South Dakota rigged up on the C & NW tracks at Sioux Falls a "Victory Garden Special Exhibit Train," It was visited by UNRRA representatives, officials of the National Garden Institute, and others.

Kentucky -- suggests that it would be a good idea to cut the size of bread loaves 25 percent, thus providing retailers with the usual number for sale.

Pennsylvania -- Reports that 2,000 State churches emphasized food production, preserving and conserving in sermons on "Miracle of Food Day," and annual observance in the Quaker State.

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FCA Is Helping

The Farm Credit Administration reports the following activities in connection with the Famine Campaign:

In one typical Farm Credit district, an insert relative to the food program was enclosed with the April, May, and June installment notices on Federal land bank and Commissioner loans, and with each receipt for payment. In this way, 12,000 farmers have been appealed to directly; next month 5,000 more copies will be used.

In the same district, the national farm loan and production credit association secretary-treasurers have been circularized twice to support the program. Each association office has been supplied with famine folders. Each association also received for display an UNRRA poster.

The Federal land bank has arranged a series of 16 regional meetings of NFIA secretary-treasurers and directors to be held from May 10 to June 1, at which the Emergency Food Program, guaranteed loans to veterans, and related topics will be discussed.

The metered mail in one district carries the slogan: "Save Food to Save A Life." In this district the April issue of the Farm Credit Leader, which reaches approximately 7,700 farm leaders featured the Emergency Food Program.

Another district reports that 4,000 circulars have been mimeographed for distribution by school children. Radio scripts have been prepared and furnished to local associations.

Farmers in the wheat areas have been urged to release farm-stored wheat under the certificate plan.

VICTORY GARDENS

West Virginia has raised its goal to 200,000 Victory Gardens for this year, with the slogan "Grow a garden, save a life, and help insure a lasting peace!"

Kentucky has raised its goals by 35,000 gardens more than the highest war year total. Special material on growing gardens, with accent on pest control, is being put out by Kentucky Extension Service.

Georgia is turning out detailed information on what vegetables should be planted during May in each section of the State.

Idaho Extension Service is going on beyond planting season and tying all garden plans in with fall storage and food preservation plans. Special accent is being put on canning and frozen methods.

Michigan puts out a regular "Check list for home gardeners" telling week by week what should be planted in that state and detailed information on how to plant it.

Minnesota is turning out a special series of releases on fertilizer.

Public Eating Places

Following is the report made by Director Walter Straub this week to the Famine Emergency Committee.

The larger groups of restaurants in the popular priced field are cooperating enthusiastically with the famine emergency campaign. This does not mean that many other individual eating places are not cooperating -- we merely have not received figures from the individual operators, but we have actual savings recorded from several of the larger groups.

The F. W. Woolworth Chain, probably the largest public eating business in the world, has achieved a 30 percent saving in the use of flour. Woolworth feeds around 3,000,000 people every day.

The Fred Harvey system reports savings from its purchase and inventory records of 31 percent below last year. Schrafft's, who feed 125,000 people daily, have reduced their use of flour by 30 percent. The Walgren Company, which feeds in excess of 1,000,000 persons daily, reports a saving of 28 percent. The Statler Hotel chain reports 31 percent saving in flour.

A substantial saving in bread has been achieved by restaurant groups in cutting slices thinner. Where ordinarily nine slices of bread came out of a loaf, they are now getting twelve. These groups have been notified by their bakery suppliers that delivery of bread would be cut 25 percent.

I have had a discussion with OPA regarding clarification of the OPA's position on prices of meals in restaurants where reduced portions are served and where no bread would be served except at customer request. I am informed that OPA will not take any action against restaurants who cooperate in this manner and that that agency will issue an explanatory press release in the next few days.

This leaves the swank hotels and night spots -- as a group -- as the outstanding offenders in the current campaign. While such establishments cater to only a small fraction of our people, the fact that business and agricultural leaders, Government officials, foreign news correspondents, diplomats, and other persons of influence patronize such places makes it mandatory that we get them in line because of unfortunate impressions created as to the all-American participation in this campaign. A meeting is being called of the night club group in New York this week by Admiral LeSauvage, former president of the National Restaurant Association, and a list is being prepared for 50 to 75 night clubs to receive a special telegram from this office.

Child's restaurant menus carry a card stapled on the back which outlines their famine emergency cooperation and offers a free copy of the 39 ways for food saving at the cashier's desk.

Distributive Trades

The Sanders-Wood Lime Co. of Holdenville, Okla., has printed a poster and provided 5 copies to each county manager. It also has run the poster as full page ads. The theme: "America! The Eyes of the World Are Upon You! -- Food is Life, Save It -- Food is Hope, Share It."

Cook Publishing Company of New York is devoting the June front cover and an article in a food wholesaler publication to food conservation.

Thriftway Food Stores of Nebraska has requested its membership to give the entire 7-point retailer program "100% cooperation."

Kansas City wholesale bakers have discontinued the large pullman loaf and report that by thinner slicing of a smaller loaf they are delivering 20 percent more slices than were formerly available. One bakery has increased the number of slices in their standard loaf from 27 to 36 slices. Several wholesale bakeries have discontinued variety items such as rolls and buns.

The International Association of Milk Dealers included an article, "Help Fight Famine" in the May 8 issue of its News Letter. They requested membership to stress wheat and fats conservation to employees and customers.

Muller Grocers' Baking Company, Grand Rapids, has changed from a 25 to 16-oz. loaf to permit production and distribution of about the same number of loaves. Price also has been reduced. And they use a placard to call reduction and need for conservation to public attention.

In Connecticut, the telephone company will send out a pamphlet on conservation with all telephone bills next month and cover about 400,000 customers. The First National Stores will feature food conservation in large newspaper ads for the next four weeks.

The Universal Milling Co. of Duluth, Minn., has printed a save-flour poster for distribution to all grocery stores in the area.

Famine Poster prepared by industry group. This poster about which Mr. Straub wired State PMA Directors on April 30 is being shipped from Chicago this weekend. Amounts requested had to be scaled down for States wanting more than 10,000 copies. Requests exceeded 600,000, and the total available for Department distribution comes to half million.

Food Distribution Advisory Committees

South Carolina. The advertisement 'Hunger' appeared in 22 leading papers, and in full-page size on the back of 125,000 Dixie Home Stores hand bills. A vigorous campaign to bring the serious situation to the attention of every person in the State was started during the last week of April.

Washington. The Spokane and Seattle Food Distribution Advisory Committees met at Seattle to provide advice for the formulation of State policy for the food trades sub-committee in Washington. The State has requests for nearly 200,000 copies of its leaflet, "One Slice of Bread."

California. San Diego Advisory Committee tied in the need of food conservation in connection with their newspaper advertising with particular emphasis upon featuring foods in abundance which might be used as substitutes for wheat products.

Florida. Three radio broadcasts in which committee members took part have been given; distribution of 'Fight Famine' pamphlets to the served food industry in the State was made through the Florida State Hotel Commission; Straub's appeal to brokers, wholesalers, retailers, and food manufacturers was distributed on a State-wide basis.

Rhode Island. "Fight Famine -- Save Lives" poster prepared by the Rhode Island Food Distribution Advisory Committee is being distributed by the State Council of Defense for use on trolley cars and in libraries, schools, churches, etc.

Texas. Waco, Dallas, and Fort Worth Committees agreed to print posters and placards; also to publicize the program by speaking before the various civic clubs and other organizations.

Advertising Council Guide

Attached will be found copy of the Advertising Council's famine guide book. Copies of this guide are being widely distributed to advertisers and agencies throughout the country. It will furnish advertisers and the agencies with background information and suggestions for publicizing the famine drive.

* * * *

Negro Cooperation

Material on the famine situation has been sent to Negro colleges and church organizations, with widespread memberships. A listing of films available and where they may be obtained was also drawn up for these groups.

Here is the typical way the material is being used: The Fraternal Council of Churches, representing 11 denominations with more than 6 million members, has sent out hundreds of letters to bishops and ministerial alliances urging participation in the famine program. The Fraternal Council has also asked us to send copies of the new President Truman poster to the same groups.

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance is now making use of the President Truman poster while a USDA speaker has been requested to address a meeting of the Methodist ministers May 20, and to speak to other denominational groups May 28.

The Negro Elks magazine, which goes to 30,000 members, has asked for material for its next issue.

* * * * *

Home Preservation

Attached will be found results of a BAE survey on the amount of fruits and vegetables preserved in American homes in 1945. It will be noted 58 percent was estimated as preserved in non-farm households; 42 percent in farm households. The total of 3,400,000,000 quarts canned, brined, pickled, and frozen, when divided by the population of 140,000,000, makes 24 quarts of home preserved fruits and vegetables for every man, woman and child in America. Steps are being taken to raise this figure in 1946.

* * * * *

Plentiful Foods

The following are expected to be plentiful throughout most of the country in June:

POTATOES, ORANGES and LEMONS, ONIONS, CARROTS, CABBAGE, TURKEYS.

EGGS also are expected to be plentiful during June, with the possible exception of a few metropolitan areas. (Before releasing this list locally, check the local availability of each item.)

* * * * *

The Women

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has requested additional Famine Emergency materials on the Famine films for distribution to their State and National leaders.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has asked for the Famine films in the Exhibit room at their national Conference in Chicago, June 17-21.

The American Women's Voluntary Services has telephoned for additional materials on Gardening and Conservation for use at their National Convention May 27 to 29 New York. This is in addition to what has already been reported.

UNRRA

in

OUTLINE

and

UP-TO-DATE



Additional Copies Available
By Writing
Office of Public Information

United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
1 March 1946

UNRRA IN OUTLINE

What is UNRRA?

UNRRA is an international organization made up of 47 member governments organized to provide relief and rehabilitation to the people of liberated territories in Europe and the Far East.

UNRRA is governed by a Council of official representatives of the 47 nations, which meets at regular intervals. Administrative responsibility is vested in the Director General, Herbert H. Lehman. UNRRA's staff is international, and by June, 1945 included persons of over 30 nationalities.

UNRRA assists a country in agreement with the national authorities; if the area is still under military control, in agreement with the military.

It is concerned with meeting immediate basic needs for food, clothing, medical care and disease prevention, household supplies, public utilities, and transport facilities.

UNRRA's funds are spent for relief and rehabilitation supplies mainly for those liberated countries whose governments are unable to pay for imports in foreign exchange.

What help does UNRRA provide?

Relief supplies Food, clothing, fuel, medicines, household supplies, etc.

Relief services Health and welfare services, repatriation of displaced persons, etc.

Rehabilitation supplies and services. Seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, machinery, transportation and other public utilities, technical service, etc.

How is UNRRA financed?

Funds consist of contributions from the member countries. Each member nation not occupied by the enemy was originally asked to contribute at least 1 per cent of its national income for the year ending 30 June 1943. A second contribution of like amount was recommended by the Council at its meeting in August, 1945. All member countries contribute to administrative expenses.

The original total UNRRA budget was approximately \$1,862,000,000.

How big is UNRRA's task?

The relief problem of this war is unprecedentedly great, due to:

The destructive power of modern weapons and the scorched earth policy of the enemy.

The subjugation of more than 140 million people in Europe, over 84 million in China, and 130 million in southeast Asia.

The number of displaced persons requiring relief, estimated at 12 million in Europe and 40 million in China.

The acute scarcity of housing, food, clothing, blankets, shoes, soap, medical supplies, etc., increasing the prevalence of disease and the threat of large-scale epidemics and plagues.

The shortage of agricultural and industrial equipment, tools, livestock, and other means of resuming production.

The destruction of transportation facilities, power resources and installations.

The difficulty of re-establishing governmental controls and services.

How was UNRRA Organized?

On 9 November 1943, the representatives of 44 nations met at the White House to sign the Agreement which established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Two days after the signing of the Agreement, the Council opened its first session in Atlantic City, and elected Mr. Lehman Director General. A second session of the Council was held in Montreal, Canada, in September, 1944, and a third in London, in August, 1945.

UNRRA is now a fully established international organization, at work throughout the world—international in creation, in government, in staff, in financing, in activities.

"UNRRA'S PRINCIPLE IS HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES."—Herbert H. Lehman.

What has UNRRA been doing?

Since its creation, UNRRA has been engaged in organizational, planning, procurement and operating activities. The Administration:

1. Established headquarters in Washington, D. C., responsible for global direction of policy and operations; a European Regional Office in London, responsible for management of European and African field operations; a China Mission Headquarters in Shanghai, with a liaison office in Nanking; a Southwest Pacific Area Office in Sydney; and an office in Cairo.
2. Made the necessary arrangements with the Governments of supplying countries for the contribution of goods and convertible exchange; obtained allocations for the procurement of supplies and shipping from the Combined Boards; and completed arrangements with the appropriate governmental authorities for the procurement and forwarding of supplies.
3. Made an agreement with SHAEF to provide assistance in connection with displaced persons operations in Germany and Austria. Completed formal agreements governing the provision of goods

and services to the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, San Marino, Poland, Finland, the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, and China.

4. Has been operating in designated areas. The countries in western Europe—including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway—have adequate foreign exchange to purchase their own supplies and services. UNRRA has been primarily helping countries in eastern Europe and the Far East without adequate exchange (see next page).
5. Sent close to 5,000 specialists at the request of the Allied forces to work in Germany and Austria in connection with assembling, feeding, caring for, and repatriating displaced Allied nationals. These specialists include camp directors, doctors, nurses, and welfare officers.
6. Cooperated with voluntary agencies in the United States in collecting 15,000,000 pounds of used clothing in the fall of 1944, and 112,000,000 pounds of used clothing, shoes and blankets in 1945. Similar collections in 1945 in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand netted 17,000,000 pounds. A Victory Clothing Collection in 1946 in the United States had as its goal 100,000,000 garments.
7. Since January 15, 1945, has been responsible for administration of revised International Sanitary Conventions, 1944, and in February began publication of a semi-monthly *Epidemiological Information Bulletin*, giving current data on diseases and epidemic situations throughout the world.

For UNRRA up to date, see other side

UNRRA UP-TO-DATE

1 March, 1946

Program Enlarged for 1946

Acceleration in UNRRA's activities is shown by shipment records. At the end of June, 1945, UNRRA had delivered overseas 1,101,000 long tons of supplies. After V-J Day, the way was cleared for global operations on a full-scale basis. By the end of February, 1946 the agency had delivered overseas some 6,007,176 long tons.

UNRRA's program calls for still larger shipments and extended operations for 1946. Full-scale relief programs will continue for Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Italy, which had formerly received limited aid for its children and nursing and expectant mothers, will also be extended full-scale help. With ports now open, China can benefit from UNRRA's largest single program of assistance. Similarly, aid is being given to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, which suffered the heaviest war damage of any areas in Europe. Austria, Korea and Formosa—all victims of enemy annexation in the past—have been judged eligible for help. Emergency assistance is being furnished to Finland for its northern areas devastated by the retreating Nazis, to the Philippines, and to Hungary. A limited program of aid will be carried out in Ethiopia, chiefly in the fields of welfare and public health. Meanwhile, UNRRA personnel continue to assist the military in Germany and Austria in the assembling and care of approximately 1,000,000 displaced Allied nationals.

UNRRA's stepped-up operations were made possible by the furnishing of additional funds as 1945 drew to a close. In November the British Government announced that the second British contribution of some £75,000,000 would be available, and in December Canada announced its approval of a second contribution of \$77,000,000 Canadian. Also in December, the U. S. Congress appropriated \$550,000,000 to complete the first contribution of \$1,350,000, then authorized a second contribution of the same size and appropriated the first installment of \$750,000,000. As of 31 December, 1945, a total of \$3,611,942,710 had been paid or pledged to UNRRA by its 47 member nations, of which \$1,722,669,369 represented funds from second contributions.

Supplies

Of the 4,034,022 long tons of supplies shipped overseas by UNRRA by the end of December, 1945, food constituted

2,634,165 long tons, clothing, textiles and footwear 182,413 long tons; agricultural rehabilitation 376,387 long tons; industrial rehabilitation 817,413 long tons; and medical and sanitation supplies 23,644 long tons. During the winter of 1945-46, over 50,000 tons of seeds were rushed to 9 European countries and China for the spring planting. National clothing drives concluded in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand brought in more than 17,000,000 pounds of clothing. Meanwhile a Victory Clothing Collection was underway in the United States in January, with a quota set at 100,000,000 garments.

Services

More than 1,000 doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers and other health technicians are directly employed by UNRRA in Europe alone, helping the requesting governments in the control of disease, sanitation, nursing services, nutrition, etc. UNRRA's Health Division is also responsible for gathering and publishing official information regarding the incidence of epidemic diseases throughout the world, and by 1 February had published 22 issues of its semi-monthly *Epidemiological Information Bulletin*. UNRRA has sent overseas equipment for over 1,000 complete hospitals. UNRRA is supplying component parts for the setting up of plants in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia to manufacture penicillin.

As of December, 1945, UNRRA had 4,755 trained personnel in Germany and Austria, assisting the military in displaced persons operations. While the military maintained overall control and provided basic supplies, UNRRA personnel operated some 296 assembly centers, where the "D.P.'s" were housed and given food, clothing, and medical care.

Areas

Greece: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 2,046,549 long tons. Over 6,000 UNRRA trucks on hand. 140,000 children receiving supplementary foods. Approximately 5,000 tons of clothing, shoes, blankets have been distributed, and 1,330 tons of hospital equipment, including 7,000 beds. Twelve airplanes equipped to spray malarial grounds in the spring with DDT. UNRRA aiding government in establishing nursing and mid-wifery schools.

Yugoslavia: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 1,272,862 long tons. January shipments included 3,500 tons of sugar from Cuba, 8,500 tons of U. S. Army con-

denser rations, locomotives from U. S. Army surpluses, equipment for radio stations to restore communications. Seed shipments expected to total about 10,000 tons. Full use being made of UNRRA penicillin; also preventive measures employed against plague-spreading rats in Dalmatian ports. UNRRA tractor school opened in Belgrade.

Poland: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 573,610 long tons. UNRRA sending in army surplus mobile workshop trains; also U. S. Navy general hospitals. 100 tons U. S. Air Force flying suits sent to protect Polish dock workers and drivers against winter. Thousands of draft animals and dairy cattle landed. Polish Government made gift to UNRRA of 100,000 tons of coal and 25,000 tons of cement for relief purposes in other countries.

Czechoslovakia: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 553,638 long tons. Arrival of 7,587 tons of ground nuts from India has permitted Czech government to recommence margarine production for shipment to Slovakian famine areas and hospitals. Government has contributed 2,000 tons of sugar to UNRRA for relief of other lands.

Italy: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 858,619 long tons. Supplementary agreement signed 19 January 1946 by which UNRRA responsible for general supply program for all Italy. Under old program about two UNRRA ships reached Italy per month; under new program estimated 100 ships to arrive monthly.

China: Supplies delivered or en route through February, 433,309 long tons. With ports open, shipments accelerating rapidly. Plans call for rehabilitation of inland, coastal, and river transport, and use of airplanes for speeding recovery. 17 carloads of engineering equipment and food sent to northern Honan in connection with huge rehabilitation project to divert course of Yellow River and reclaim millions of acres.

Other Areas: Supplies delivered or en route through February, to Albania, 77,311 long tons; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 47,119 long tons; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 107,522 long tons. UNRRA is concentrating in Albania on trucks, food, and medical supplies. Food has been the chief shipment to Byelorussia and the Ukraine. UNRRA's program of limited aid to Hungary will not exceed \$4000,000, and comprises relief supplies for children and expectant and nursing mothers, and essential supplies for a medical and sanitation program. Emergency supplies for Finland are designed to help northern areas devastated by the Nazis. In Ethiopia the UNRRA mission there will set up welfare, medical, nursing training, and agricultural and vocational training projects.

For Release at 9:00 p.m., EST, May 17.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. HERBERT HOOVER

Honorary Chairman

Famine Emergency Committee

under the committee's auspices

Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

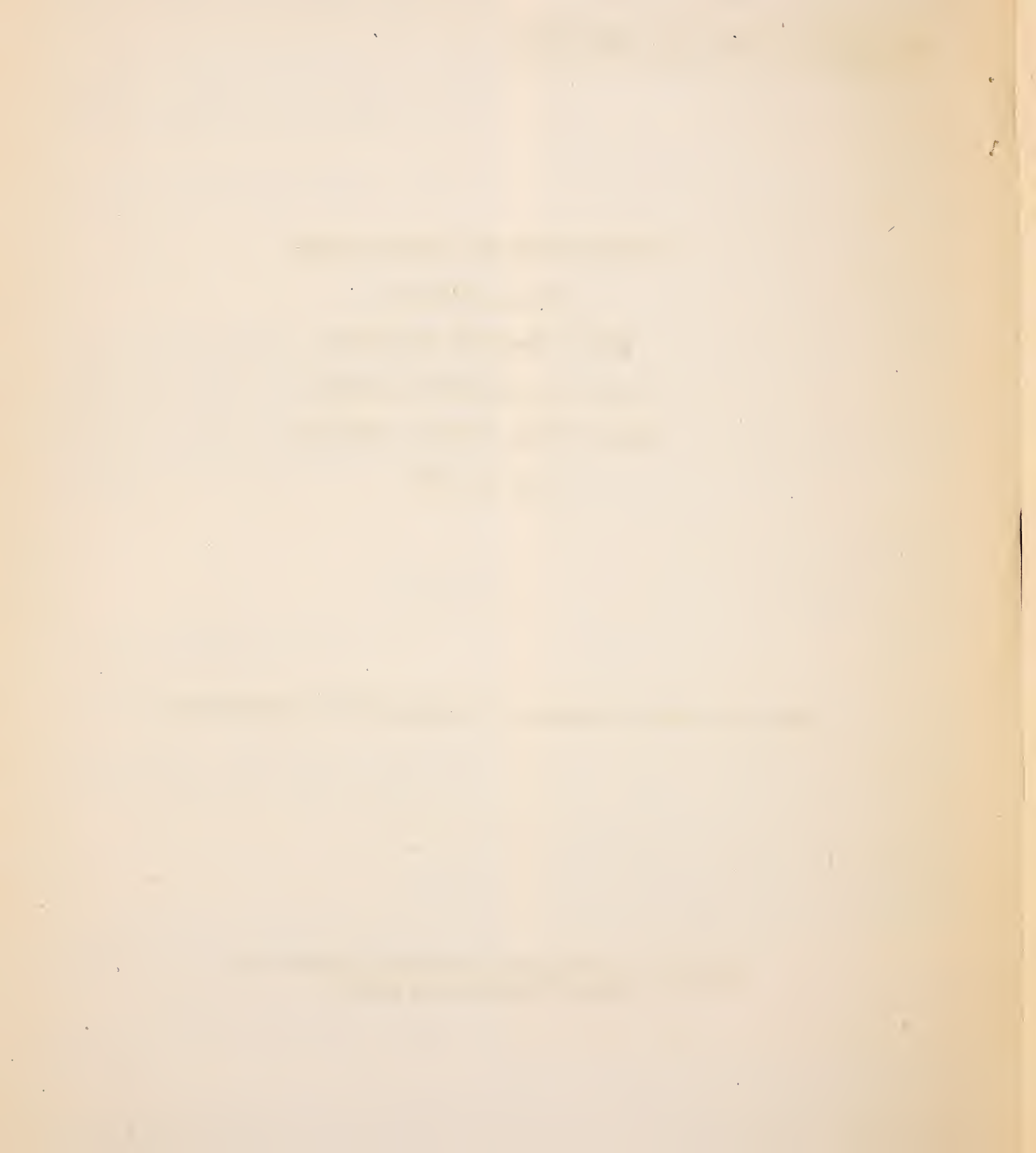
May 17, 1946

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Released by Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Broadcast by Columbia Broadcasting System and
Mutual Broadcasting System



This is my report to the American people upon the world famine situation. Three weeks ago I broadcasted from Cairo our report upon the situation in Europe. Since then we have examined the food problems in Egypt, Iraq, India, Siam, the Philippines, China, Korea and Japan, thus compassing most of Asia.

I can therefore now consolidate our findings in twenty-five countries which we visited and upon several more upon which we have received competent information.

At the request of President Truman I have acted as a sort of Food Ambassador to determine needs; to discover possible further sources of supplies; and to coordinate the world's effort to master this danger to the lives of millions. Beyond this, it has been my duty to represent the solicitude of the American people and their desire to aid.

Along the 35,000 miles we have traveled, I have seen with my own eyes the grimmest spectre of famine in all the history of the world.

Of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, the one named War has gone - at least for a while. But Famine, Pestilence and Death are still charging over the earth. And the modern world has added four more to this evil brigade. Their names are Destruction, Drought, Fear and Revolution. This crisis is not alone due to war destruction of agriculture. On the top of that calamity has been piled drought in the Mediterranean, drought in India, drought in China and partial drought in South Africa and the Argentine. Never have so many evil Horsemen come all at one time.

Hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000 people - over one-third of the people of the earth. Hunger is a silent visitor who comes like a shadow. He sits beside every anxious mother three times each day. He brings not alone suffering and sorrow, but fear and

terror. He carries disorder and the paralysis of government, and even its downfall. He is more destructive than armies, not only in human life but in morals. All of the values of right living melt before his invasions, and every gain of civilization crumbles. But we can save these people from the worst, if we will.

In our Mission through Europe, I have had the devoted cooperation of my six colleagues, all of them with long experience in famines. We secured independent investigations in advance of coming; we consulted at length with the heads of state and with the food and agricultural experts of each government; we checked and cross-checked all information with American officials in those countries; we have checked it again with the Relief organizations of many nationalities who are working closely with the stricken peoples. And above all, my colleagues and I have gone into the byways to see for ourselves. I am confident our conclusions are close to reality.

On this journey I have seen much which I could criticize as to the management of the famine relief. I criticized such matters to many officials in the world frankly. I could criticize them bitterly. But, after every boiling of inward indignation at men and at nations, I come back again and again to the fact that millions are in grave danger of starvation. To explode into public criticism in this crisis would only weaken the amount of support and diminish the food they will receive. Criticism can wait for history. I only want to record that all has not been perfect in the world that I have witnessed. It all adds emphasis to the fact that today the vital need is unity and cooperation now, so that we may master this crisis.

In appraising the world situation, I could give you reams of figures of rations, of calories, of tons of this and that, for every country and each district. I could give you their stocks of food on

hand, in transit, and the further need of each famine area. I could give it by the month, or for the crisis. I could give the time required for ship transport with details of port, railroad and truck capacities for distribution. This sort of detailed information would convey little to you, but it is full of meaning in the lives of men, women and children to my colleagues and myself. For in these figures lurks the certainty of hunger to hundreds of millions, and even the spectre of mass starvation before this crisis is passed. Rather than such details, time requires that I give you a global picture, in the hope that it will convey to you the gravity of the situation, and the need for our utmost further effort.

I have said before that calories are the yardstick of hunger, of starvation, of famine, and finally death. And I may remind you that an average of 2,200 calories per person per day is the minimum in a nation for healthy human beings. And do remember that we Americans, the British, the Canadians, the Australians, the Swedes, the Argentinians, and most of the Western Hemisphere are consuming over 2,900 calories per day right now. If these 800,000,000 people should receive no more relief, and if we assume that their own remaining resources could be evenly distributed, which they could not, the measure of their hunger with the caloric yardstick is about as follows:

About 100,000,000 people would be reduced to the 2,000 calory level.

About 100,000,000 more people would be reduced to an 1,800 calory level.

About 150,000,000 more would be reduced to an 1,500 calory level.

About 150,000,000 more would be reduced to an 1,200 calory level; and

About 300,000,000 more would be reduced to an 900 calory level, or below - and that is slow death.

As we descend this scale, we move step by step from the stage of hunger to the stage of disease and epidemics, to the stage of public disorder, to the stage of starvation of all but the strongest, and, finally, at less than 900 calories we come to mass starvation. The Nazis at Buchenwald and Belsen gave almost that amount to their prisoners. But long before a population is reduced to these lower levels, government would break down.

All this sounds like an engineering formula. It is; but it is a formula which means life and hope to nations. At the best we can do, it means knowing hunger to millions, but it is not mass starvation.

We must prevent the descent to these lower levels. Reconstruction and peace in the world would go up in the flames of chaos if we fail.

The transcendent question is the available overseas supplies with which to fulfill this formula. And I shall discuss breadstuffs only, for they are the symbols of life and hope. The problem of fats is no less urgent, but I will not burden your memories with more figures than necessary. And in breadstuffs I include all human food cereals that are available.

We have two sources of breadstuffs supply for this crisis - the residues of the 1945 harvest in the surplus countries, and the earlier part of the coming harvests of 1946. The harvest of some countries comes in June, others as late as October, and some supplies from the new harvest can be available to the countries of late harvests. If the present harvest prospects continue favorable, relief will come to the world within a few months. By September new supplies should be available and the immediate crisis will ease.

In March last, the Combined Food Board in Washington made an estimate of the amount of food needed by all the deficit nations for the first six months of 1946, and of supplies available from the

food-surplus nations. These estimates of need were based upon the requirements as stated by the nations who must have overseas supplies. Adding in estimates of the need between June and the fall harvest, the total requirements of cereals were listed at, roughly, 26,000,000 tons. For the same period supplies were estimated at 15,000,000 tons. Thus, there was an unbridgeable gap of 11,000,000 tons, or nearly 43 percent. And that would be a calory level below human endurance. That gap of 11,000,000 tons spells death to millions.

During these past months shipments have been moving, and mass starvation has so far been prevented. Our Mission examined the stocks now in the hands of each country and the amounts of their own production that could be expected. We measured the needs of each nation on a drastic caloric basis such as would pull them through, would prevent mass starvation, would maintain order and economic life. We kept the 1,500-1,800 calory bedrock figure always in mind. Most of the nations we visited joined earnestly with us in working out the very minimum they could do with, as they all realize the desperation of other nations.

The net of these drastic revisions was to reduce the total world requirements of breadstuffs by about 4,000,000 tons. By developing some new sources, by substitution of other cereals, by shifting between early and late harvests, by our sacrifices in America and by spreading sacrifice into other surplus areas, we estimate supplies for the hungry will be increased by a minimum of about 3,000,000 tons. Thus, the gap has been decreased from 11,000,000 tons to 3,600,000 tons. But the gap is still there - and it is a tragic gap.

I can illustrate how tragic that gap still is. It equals the whole amount necessary to save 40,000,000 people. We would, of course, not concentrate the shortage on one nation but if we spread it over

all, the results are about the same. There are Americans who believe, it right, and a duty, to feed women and children even of a surrendered enemy. No one is the enemy of children. There are others who believe that the only hope of a peaceful world is to save the enemy peoples from starvation and thus start building them into peaceful, cooperative peoples. There are others who, remembering the immeasurable crimes the enemy has committed against all mankind, believe in "an eye for an eye", a "tooth for a tooth". To these, let me say that to keep five hundred thousand American boys in garrison among starving women and children is unthinkable. It is impossible because, being Americans, they will share their own rations with hungry children; it is impossible because hunger brings the total destruction of all morals; it is impossible because of the danger to American boys of sweeping infectious diseases, which rise from famine. It is unthinkable because we do not want our boys machine-gunning famished rioters. It is unthinkable because we do not want the American flag flying over nation-wide Buchenwalds.

And what of the children in Europe?

This 1,500 calory bottom level is dreadfully hard on children. It is hard because a larger portion of the average ration must go to heavy workers if essential services be kept going. While this diet, which is as much as 85 percent bread and the balance a little fat, sugar and vegetables, will pull adults through, it is not adapted to children. Several nations give them priority in what little dairy supplies there are; extra food is given in some schools; and the charitable agencies are doing the best they can. But in all, they are touching only the fringe of the problem. The proof of this is an annual infant mortality rate as high as 200 per 1000 among children under one year in many cities. The further proof is that there are

somewhere from 20 to 30 million physically subnormal children on the Continent. After the war in 1919-1920, we gave a good extra meal a day, of 500 or 600 calories of restorative food, to 10,000,000 children. I deplore that this special aid for children has had no counterpart through a wide-spread organization set-up after this war. Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children. It is not too late to stop this most costly retreat and its debacle of endless evil.

Much the same could be said of tens of millions of children in Asia. There many millions of these children have been falling far short of full life since long before this famine. And they are harder to reach and help, because of age-old rooted customs.

Our Mission has stimulated some action for children, both in Europe and Asia. I have already proposed not alone a systematic handling of this problem of sub-normal children, but a drastic reorganization of the world's food administration for the next harvest year. It is a primary job for the United Nations Organization if peace and good-will are to be re-established on earth.

UNRRA, with its earnest staff, attends to about twenty percent of the world's food needs. Their supply is by charity, of which the vast majority comes from America. But great as this work is, 80 percent of the problem is not charity - it is the furnishing of supplies which people can buy, yet they are just as hungry as the destitute.

Before closing, I should pay tribute to my colleagues on this journey, and to the great army of men and women in every nation over the world who are working unceasingly to save these millions of lives. The volunteer organizations of the religious bodies, of the Red Cross of many nations, are in the field, unceasingly doing their best - but they can remedy only a fraction of the suffering.

There are some hopes of further decreasing this gap of 3,600,000 tons.

First: Still more intensive conservation of breadstuffs and fats in North America. Before I went on this journey, we asked the American people to reduce their consumption of wheat products to two pounds per week per person and to cut their purchases of fats by 20 percent. Hundreds of thousands of families have responded by cutting out wheat products all together. Public eating places in many cities have cooperated. I regret to say there are too many who have not cooperated with some hungry human being. I earnestly hope that every American will remember that an invisible guest sits with him at every meal.

Second: We have need that every farmer bring every grain of cereal to market.

We are seeking for still further cooperation in other nations. The Latin-American states have responded to our appeals and to those of Pope Pius XII for cooperation. At President Truman's request, I shall visit these governments to consult with them on measures of coordination of our efforts.

If we can succeed in persuading every man and woman, every nation to do their utmost, we shall master this famine. And we shall save the lives of hundreds of millions from the greatest jeopardy in all the history of mankind. We shall have saved infinite suffering.

I was asked by the President to undertake this work in a purely advisory capacity and with the further journey to the Latin-American states, my service ends. The responsibilities of administration of the programs I have outlined lie with our officials. I bespeak for them the full support of all Americans in their efforts to meet this terrible world crisis.

In conclusion, do I need to reinforce this report with more urging to do your utmost? I may repeat again what I said three weeks ago from Cairo: "If every source of supplies will do its utmost, we can pull the world through this most dangerous crisis. The saving of these human lives is far more than an economic necessity to the recovery of the world. It is more than the only path to order, to stability and to peace. Such action marks the return of the lamp of compassion to the earth. And that is a part of the moral and spiritual reconstruction of the world."

May 14, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

ESTIMATES OF QUANTITIES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PRESERVED IN AMERICAN HOMES IN 1945

American families preserved nearly 3.4 billion quarts of fruits and vegetables at home during 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates. Nearly 2 billion quarts were preserved in nonfarm households, and 1.4 billion quarts in farm households, a survey indicates.

The accompanying table gives estimates of the quantities of these fruits and vegetables preserved in the homes during 1945 by canning, freezing, brining, and pickling. The national survey embraced a representative cross-section of the households of the country--3,008 housewives were interviewed in October 1945 and the major findings were reported in "Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945", a processed report issued in ~~January~~ *March* 1946.

Each housewife who had put up any food was asked the following questions in regard to the most commonly preserved fruits and vegetables:

"How many quarts were canned, brined, or pickled?"

"How many quarts were frozen?"

A list of the less commonly preserved foods was then given to the housewife, and she was asked to indicate what other foods she had preserved and how many quarts of these other foods had been put up. The total of all fruits and vegetables preserved in each household in the sample was arrived at by adding together the quantities reported by the housewife. The quantities preserved by households in the sample were expanded to get the quantities preserved by all the households in the Nation. The total quantity of fruits and vegetables preserved in 1945 is estimated at nearly 3.4 billions of quarts. Of this total, 58 percent is estimated to have been preserved in nonfarm households, 42 percent in farm households.

For certain foods and for the total of all foods, it is possible to make comparisons with the quantities preserved in 1944.* These comparisons are presented in the second column of the table. Increases this year are shown with a plus sign and decreases with a minus sign. It was necessary, before making these comparisons, to revise the 1944 estimates in light of a new estimate of the total number of dwelling units in the country. (In calculating the quantities preserved in 1944, it was assumed that there were 35 million dwelling units, an estimate based on the 1940 Census but a sample survey made by the Bureau of the Census in October 1944 indicated that there were approximately 37 million dwelling units in the country at that time. In the comparisons presented here, the 1944 estimates have been corrected to take account of this increase in the number of households.)

*The 1944 estimates are based on the 1944 survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, issued in processed form, reported in "Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables in 1944", April 1945.

(Over)

Estimates of the coefficients of variation (relative sampling errors) have been computed for the quantities of the various foods preserved. For all households and the total of all foods preserved the coefficient of variation is 5 percent. This means, because of errors due to random sampling only, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the estimated total number of quarts preserved is within 5 percent of the "true" quantity preserved. The coefficients of variation for the various foods range from about 7 to 14 percent.

For the farm and nonfarm estimates considered separately, the coefficients of variation range approximately 1 to 3 percentage points higher than for all households. They are slightly smaller for the nonfarm households than for farm households because the sampling design was a little more efficient statistically for nonfarm households. Estimates of the sampling errors of the changes between the two years have not been computed. As the same counties were used both years, however, the differences between the two years are probably estimated more accurately than the quantities preserved in either year, but this cannot be stated with certainty.

Estimates of Quantities of Certain Fruits and Vegetables Preserved
by Canning, Freezing, Brining, and Pickling in American Homes During 1945

(In millions of quarts)

Food	Nonfarm	Farm	All households	Increase or decrease over 1944 estimates (In percent).
Tomatoes, tomato juice	427	254	681	-13
Corn	53	83	136	-14
Green, wax, and lima beans	198	170	368	+ 4*
Beets	60	38	98	**
Green peas	36	72	108	-20
Pickles, relishes, and catsup	140	89	229	-21
Peaches	413	284	697	**
Pears	97	57	154	**
Jams and jellies	101	43	144	-55
Other fruits and vegetables	454	327	781	**
Total all fruits and vegetables canned, frozen, brined, or pickled	1,979	1,417	3,396	-13

*In 1944 the interview question asked for "beans (all types)." In 1945, green or wax beans and lima beans were asked separately, other types of beans were not included.

**These items were not obtained separately in 1944.

FAMINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 17, 1946

Dear Mr. School Official:

Through the schoolroom distribution of Red Cross check sheets, the famine message has been carried into 22 million American homes. I cannot begin to tell you how valuable this cooperation has been to the over-all conduct of the campaign against starvation. On behalf of the Famine Emergency Committee, I wish to express my deep appreciation of your personal efforts in making this distribution a success.

Before too many days have passed, students will have started on summer vacation. Because the time is very short and the need very great, could I ask you to bring one more important message to the attention of the students in the schools under your jurisdiction? Could you arrange to have the following letter read in each of your classrooms?

A Message from the Famine Emergency Committee to American School Students

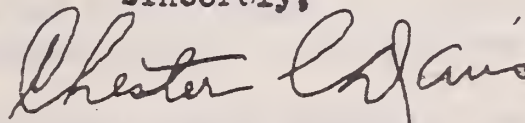
In Europe and Asia today, millions of children are undernourished and seriously weakened by hunger. To us--the best-fed people on earth--that word "hunger" doesn't mean too much. We know that our hunger will be satisfied at the next meal. But hunger in many parts of the world today is something that cannot be satisfied at the next meal. There is no next meal. So hunger goes on and on and on until hope, and health, and finally life itself, are gone.

What can you do about it? Plenty! Here's what you can do.

1. Eat only one slice of bread per meal.
2. Cut down on rich pastries, such as pies, cakes, and doughnuts; these use up wheat flour as well as badly needed fats and oils.
3. Eat more potatoes, oatmeal, and fresh vegetables.
4. Clean up your plate at each meal. That way you can do without those in-between snacks of rich food.
5. Help save used fats at home and see that they are turned in.
6. Keep your Victory Garden producing.

If each of us reduces his consumption of food, supplies will back up in marketing channels and will be available to the Government for purchase and shipment to the famine areas. The world is depending upon democracy to show its strength in peace just as it did in war. Democracy is strong only to the extent that each of us does his part. Will you do yours?

Sincerely,



Chester C. Davis
Chairman

AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

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CONFIDENTIAL

The American Emergency Committee is a non-profit organization established in 1941 to provide relief to victims of the Nazi regime. It is a 501(c)(3) organization and is not affiliated with the United States Government. The Committee's primary purpose is to raise funds and provide relief to victims of the Nazi regime. It is a 501(c)(3) organization and is not affiliated with the United States Government.

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Director of Relief
American Emergency Committee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Famine Emergency Committee

May 17, 1946

CONSERVATION AND DONATION FOR FAMINE RELIEF

----How You Can Help Relieve Starvation Abroad

Your Government is attacking starvation through a far-reaching series of domestic food controls. At the same time, you, as an individual, can make a vital contribution to the campaign. First and most important, reduce your consumption of food, especially of wheat products and fats and oils. Second, if you wish, make a donation of food or money for food as a direct means of assisting.

Conservation and donation are separate programs -- handled by separate agencies. Make use of the proper agency and you will be increasing the effectiveness of the over-all campaign.

Conservation of Food

Promotion of food conservation is the job of the President's Famine Emergency Committee and of the local famine emergency committees set up in many American cities. The Committee asks you, for the sake of the starving abroad and a thinner waist line here at home, to reduce your consumption of all foods. Supplies will back up in the channels of trade and then will be available for shipment abroad.

Be especially careful to use less wheat products -- bread, pastries, and wheat cereals; use alternate foods, such as potatoes and oatmeal. Fats and oils are needed badly, too; use less of them in your cooking, re-use what you can, and turn in to the fat salvage campaign what is no longer edible.

Your local famine emergency committee will tell you more precisely just what you can do to help. But remember: The Famine Emergency Committee does not accept food nor money, nor does it collect food or money for the war stricken countries.

Donation of Food or Money for Food

Many people, however, in addition to the conservation measures they already are practicing, wish to make personal contributions. This can be done in three ways: By making a donation of food or money for food to the Emergency Food Collection, 100 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.; by purchasing a standard food package from CARE, Inc., 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.; or by supporting a specialized program, such as child feeding, through one of the member groups of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Such contributions are desirable and are welcomed as expressions of the direct humanitarian interest of the American people in the welfare of war sufferers.

Good will offerings, however generous, cannot possibly meet the need of whole populations of the food deficit countries for primary foods -- wheat, fats, and oils. But when food conservation is undertaken as a duty of good citizenship,

contributions of selected foods, such as canned milk, or money for selected foods can serve usefully in any of the food deficit countries as supplemental diets for under-nourished children in schools, in orphanages and for older people, as well as in hospitals or other institutions.

Work of the three major agencies handling voluntary donations is discussed in some detail below:

The Emergency Food Collection, 100 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y. This Committee, under the Honorary Chairmanship of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, and the direction of Mr. Lee Marshall, has been set up on behalf of UNRRA to permit acceptance of canned goods directly from the home or the shopper, or cash contributions to move or buy food, for allocation and distribution by the governments of the food-deficit countries.

This Committee is supported by local committees throughout the country based upon the organization of the Victory Clothing Drive Committees. The local Emergency Food Collection Committees can give you immediate and detailed instructions on the drive extending from Mother's Day, May 12, and continuing for a month or more.

CARE, Incorporated, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y. CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.) is a non-profit organization supported and approved by the United States Government; its corporate membership is composed of 24 leading Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, and non-sectarian relief agencies; the principal groups of American labor; and the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

Through CARE, individuals, groups, and organizations may send a standard nutritionally balanced food package of 40,000 calories at a cost of \$15.00 to friends, relatives, groups, and organizations in the food-deficit countries of Europe. Agreements have been made with the governments of each of these countries providing for freedom from customs duties or other taxes and from ration control, also for safeguarding of the property in transit. Packages may be designated for general charitable distribution; these will go to needy individuals, generally in institutions.

A receipt is guaranteed or money is refunded. Deliveries will be made from stockpiles in CARE's overseas warehouses.

To send a package get application blank and cashier's check from any bank and mail to CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, New York. Information and application blanks are also available through relief, fraternal, professional and social organizations; cooperatives, labor unions, lodges, and churches.

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y. Most of the American voluntary foreign relief agencies are members of the Council. Many conduct periodic or continuing campaigns for special foods, or funds for food, for use in their emergency programs overseas. In addition to feeding programs, the agencies are conducting a wide variety of general foreign relief and child-welfare projects covering almost every country in Europe and many in Asia.

Get in touch with local branches of these agencies or write directly to their headquarters offices, or to the Council, for information and advice if you wish to help in a particular country by doing any one or more of the following:

- (a) Give or collect new or used clothing for general overseas relief.
- (b) Pack or buy individual gift parcels of food, clothing or other articles for distribution by one of the agencies to any needy family overseas.
- (c) "Adopt" a child overseas by pledging specified amounts of money monthly for its support or by sending parcel post packages directly to such a child.
- (d) Contribute money to be used for food, clothing, medicine, etc. at the discretion of any one of the agencies for people in a specified country.
- (e) Raise or contribute a few head of livestock or other farm produce for distribution through a voluntary agency.

General Suggestions

- (a) Don't start an independent organization to collect money, food or other supplies until you have talked with local community or war chest officers and other local leaders who can tell you what is already being done in your community. Take advantage of existing organizations and their facilities. Unity of effort means economy and efficiency.
- (b) Don't contribute your money or goods to any organization whose leadership and program you do not know until you are sure that your contribution can be used efficiently and for the purposes solicited. Check with your local and national authorities and voluntary groups such as the local or National Better Business Bureau; The National Information Bureau at 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, New York; the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service at 122 East Twenty-second Street, New York 10, New York; or the President's War Relief Control Board, Washington Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Conserve Food As An Obligation

Donate Food Or Money For Food If You Will

